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## Circulation During August.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duty sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	108,950	17	108,950
2 (Sunday)	112,750	18	108,950
3	108,950	19	108,950
4	108,950	20	108,950
5	108,950	21	108,950
6	108,950	22	108,950
7	108,950	23 (Sunday)	112,750
8	108,950	24	108,950
9 (Monday)	112,750	25	108,950
10	108,950	26	108,950
11	108,950	27	108,950
12	108,950	28	108,950
13	108,950	29	108,950
14	108,950	30 (Sunday)	112,750
15	108,950	31	108,950
16 (Monday)	112,750		
Total for the month.....	3,303,940		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	57,326		
Net number distributed.....	3,246,614		

Average daily.....104,666

And said W. R. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 4.2 per cent.

W. R. CARR,  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of September.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
 My term expires April 25, 1904.

## WORLD'S 1904 FAIR.

## RESURFACING STREETS.

Save for the defect of slipperiness, the smooth surfaces which are being constructed on the granite foundations of downtown streets are a decided improvement. The rough top of the bare granite is well accommodated to heavy hauling, but, minus a comparatively smooth dressing, these coarse, bumpy streets are not at all adapted to light traffic. The granite-block street is warranted to wear. It is built to wear. It is tough, rough, ugly, dirty and noisy. Its rough edges disappear after a lengthy period of use, but it is never slippery. The smooth surface of asphalt or bituminous pavement is slippery, at least when wet. Yet the smooth surface has many advantages.

Where the grade is steep and heavy hauling is the rule, it is probably impossible to have a smooth superstructure. Where the grade is even, or relatively even, however, the smooth top is not objectionable for heavy traffic. On the other hand, the undressed granite block pavement is never satisfactory for light traffic. The resurfacing of downtown granite streets with asphalt and bituminous pavement seems to make these roads better in many respects. The noise is reduced. A better appearance is presented. The streets can be cleaned and kept clean more easily, and when cleaned look clean. The smooth surfaces may be somewhat hotter in summer, but granite has radiation properties. The dressed streets can be used for light traffic, as well as for heavy traffic, while the undressed streets are unsuitable for light traffic, especially for buggies and carriages.

There seems to be no reason why the smoothly dressed pavements should not wear well. The strong granite foundation remains. However, the surface is so thin that repairs would be comparatively inexpensive, particularly when the advantage of a smooth pavement is taken into account. The great defect seems to be the slipperiness of the smooth pavements. If this could be overcome, in asphalt or bituminous pavement, or in some other pavement, the smoothly dressed granite should make an ideal pavement for downtown streets.

## SEWER IMPROVEMENTS.

Sewer Commissioner Valliant brings forward, with his recommendation, the plan to condemn the River des Peres from Forest Park to the city limits, so that in this valley the main sewers to drain the western section of the city may be built. There is hardly a doubt that a positive decision by the Board of Public Improvements as to the future of the River des Peres and as to the sewage of this valley would hasten sanitary improvements both in the city and county. Agree on plans and then arrange to consummate them.

The Sewer Department is meeting noteworthy success in contracting for public, joint-district and private sewer construction. According to the department records the estimated cost of work under contract aggregates more than \$1,000,000. This work is to be finished within a year; in fact, much of it is already completed. Including other work at present in progress or finished this year, the aggregate cost of the improvements is probably not much less than \$1,750,000.

Mr. Valliant states that the Clarendon avenue sewer district No. 4 is about completed, at a cost of \$180,000. The Blackstone avenue sewer district, which is half completed, will cost about \$80,000. The Blackstone public sewer is about three-quarters finished, and the work will cost about \$105,000. Included in the work under way are: Tower Grove joint-district sewer, \$140,000; Rock Springs joint-district sewer, \$111,000; Fillmore street sewer district No. 2, \$122,000; and Rock Springs sewer district No. 12, \$135,000. In addition, bills are pending in the Council for sewers in three Rock Springs districts, the cost of which is estimated at \$172,000.

It has been many years since sewer improvements have been made at this rapidly. Sanitary sewers are not less necessary than streets, but, as a rule, officials are more favorable toward street improvements, for the reason that the latter are visible pub-

lic work. Householders have been as eager in the past few years in a preference for sewer improvements, if not more so. Sections in the West End have been particularly earnest in the advocacy of this class of public work.

The improvements are well started now and they have met with such popularity that Mr. Valliant is encouraged to proceed with additional plans. Good sewers are necessary for the preservation of health, as streets are necessary to accommodate traffic; both classes of improvement aim toward a cleaner and more beautiful as well as a more healthy city. As with street improvements, property-owners and householders have urged sewer improvements. There can be no honest criticism of the civic spirit of St. Louis when the people are advocating public work.

St. Louis is as progressive a city as there is in the United States, and the people of no other city demonstrate such a real civic pride as do the citizens of St. Louis. Critics, even resident iconoclasts, may denounce the city, but St. Louis will continue to progress. St. Louis is a pretty good city; its only fault is that it doesn't indulge sufficiently in self-praise. Other cities do far less and make more noise about it.

## KNOWING AND DOING.

Infraction of law is not excusable on the plea of ignorance. This is a set rule that might be applied, with some force, to suffrage. If failure to vote were classed as equivalent to ignorance of public questions, voting might be made a duty through a sense of shame. If disregard of the privilege of voting were generally designated as a violation of civic duty, offenders might be induced, through healthy public opinion, to acquire and maintain individual reputations as loyal citizens.

Ignorance of public affairs cannot be submitted, under existing circumstances, as a plea for neutrality or omission of duty. Municipal business is exploited, even in detail, in all types of publications. Whoever would understand needs only to read. Political bias frequently causes the statements of municipal work to be garbled and misrepresented, but the average citizen is capable of discovering the truth between the lines. There is no excuse for not being informed on matters of common interest.

The apparent lack of interest at times in public questions does not signify ignorance so much as it indicates a misconception of duty. Many citizens who thoroughly understand municipal affairs, and who keep well informed on developments, allow their interest to end with this knowledge and neglect to put their information to practical use. They study municipal business, but they do not vote.

The business man who knows that a certain policy would be beneficial to his firm realizes that this knowledge alone will not be of any avail. It must be put to use. The knowledge, in order to be productive, must be acted upon. The duty of citizenship is similar. Citizens must not only be informed on public questions, as they are supposed to be; but they must vote at all elections, as they are supposed to do.

Good government prevails because the good citizens, having desired good government, went to the polls and voted for good government candidates. Good government can be maintained by the good citizens. They are expected to keep informed on public business, and they are expected to vote, at primaries and regular elections, according to their judgment. The facilities for knowing civic duty make its performance the more mandatory.

## METER INSPECTION.

The decision of Mr. Carter, Supervisor of City Lighting, to have all gas meters inspected is a policy significantly consistent with the plans and work of this administration. Municipal departments, having been reorganized on a systematic and popular basis, are being fairly managed for the good of all and the city is asserting its authority to supervise the public affairs of quasi-public corporations.

About a year ago, the Municipal Assembly, at the suggestion of Mayor Wells, enacted a law to regulate the running of street cars and to control the service. Special laws which were passed by former Assemblies in the past five years had ignored the city's prerogative and there was some doubt whether the city could assume a commanding attitude. Investigation convinced the administration that the regulation ordinance would coincide with and restore the Charter provisions relating to municipal authority, and the bill was passed. The present House of Delegates is considering the advisability of further advancing public interests by creating an official to enforce this law.

For public safety Elevator Inspector Branch lately arranged to have all elevators in the city inspected. The fiscal officials, without transcending the law or being unfair, have managed to increase the revenue from corporations and large concerns. The purpose of the administration is not to oppress these institutions, but to assert public rights. Although indications may be otherwise, this policy will be as beneficial to the enterprises concerned as to the community.

The tendency in municipal departments in this city is more in the direction of public interests than has been. This principle will be developed steadily as time progresses. Municipal inspection of gas meters will give citizens a means of recourse. Municipal supervision over the street railway service will improve the service. Municipal inspection of elevators will cultivate vigilance on the part of conductors and prevent accidents. In general, the extension of municipal authority, in so far as it can benefit the majority of the people, is desirable, for it will do good to all interests.

It is agreeable to note that the officials of the gas companies, elevator conductors and the owners of buildings in which elevators are operated have not protested against municipal supervision, but have shown a disposition to encourage it. Municipal control over quasi-public institutions is a principle which is daily growing in popular favor, and it is, moreover, a principle that seems to be well founded. Large concerns which derive their franchises and privileges from the public, or which serve the public, will gain the good will of the people by adopting popular ideas, and this good will is certainly worth having.

## SHAPING THE SHAPELY.

In the beginning, perturbing thought, there were no clothes. Why clothes came to be matters little. Clothes are, and so are dressmakers, and so are dressmakers' conventions.

The activity of the dressmakers has been marked throughout the land in the last few weeks. They have been meeting in New York, in Chicago and in St. Louis. The startling pronouncements uttered through these conventions are legion and not a little revolutionary.

"No woman should wear pads," says one. "Nature made her an upright." Hitherto has Nature been regarded as an uncertain and fickle dame, inclined to play the most outrageous pranks.

"Never put on a button unless you button something down with it." What? No buttons, for buttons' sake!

Against tradition. Are women's dresses designed to please the women? The impression has prevailed that the "curves," the "color" and the "sweep" bore remotely upon masculine taste. However, they say that women are the harshest critics of women—in gowns particularly—and that when women fall to pick a flaw in a woman's dress, the pinnacle of genius has been achieved. There may be something in this.

Again: "The dressmaker is as much of an artist as the man who paints a picture, the photographer who takes a portrait or the man who writes a poem." Maybe, but some people who paint pictures, misuse a camera and write poems should be drawn and quartered. The dressmaker should aim higher.

Doubtless, now that the convention is over, the men will have a better idea of the terminology of dresses. If the fair Rowena be clad in a scarlet taffeta bodice, with silk herringbone flounces, sky-blue Battenberg trimmings, a few silver galleons round her neck, a puffed gallus at the waist, with a flowing overskirt and gored front shawl with cinnamon velvet, a pumpkin-yellow broadcloth underskirt hung with prunelle ruffles, and a little albatross taffeta Valenciennes lace on the side—if thus Rowena is attired, the men, through the instruction received, will be able to appreciate the combination and to assign the need to her in an understanding manner.

Deductions culled from the proceedings are that the fared flounce has gone out, and that the "skin-tight" or "baggy loose" has come in. Fashion's dictate has it that the fair sex shall have her choice between these two. But just how tight is skin-tight or just how loose is baggy loose, whether this means either tight or bloomers, is left to speculation.

From many viewpoints, the gathering of the dressmakers is of the utmost significance. If it appear that some people are slyly poking fun at them, these estimable ladies should know that it is because of their importance, and they should realize their peculiar value to society.

The St. Louis creditors of Mr. Baldy Ryan will be pleased to learn that he has won \$175,000 within the last two days at the Gravesend race track. Come west, Baldy, and let the country grow up with you.

Another brave housewife has captured a burglar. If the women continue poking revolvers to the noses of all men who go prowling around houses at night the police can handle crime all right this winter.

That was a Machiavellian Filipino Justice of the Peace who planned revenge against an American army officer and married him to a widow with three children.

Shamrock I has been bought by a junk dealer to carry old iron. Who said that racing yachts are of no practical value?

## RECENT COMMENT.

## Why His Marriage Was a Failure.

Orison Swasey's Married Men in Success.

He regarded children as a nuisance.

He did all his courting before marriage.

He never talked over his affairs with his wife.

He never had time to go anywhere with his wife.

He did not do money to his wife as if to a beggar.

He looked down upon his wife as an inferior being.

He never took time to get acquainted with his family.

He thought of his wife for what she could bring to him.

He never dreamed that there were two sides to marriage.

He never dreamed that a wife needs praise or compliments.

He had one set of manners for home and another for society.

He paid no attention to his personal appearance after marriage.

He married an ideal, and was disappointed to find it had flaws.

He thought his wife should spend all her time doing housework.

He treated his wife as he would not have dared to treat another woman.

He never dreamed that his wife needed a vacation, recreation or change.

He never made concessions to his wife's judgment, even in unimportant matters.

He married chiefly for the sake of having his wife's mother, instead of her partner.

He took all the little attentions lavished on him by his wife as his "divine right," and not as favors.

He always carried his business troubles home with him, instead of locking them in his store or office when he closed.

## "The Madness of Much Money."

A. H. Lewis in Everybody's Magazine.

Great wealth is often as deep a delirium as opium, and there sometimes comes a madness with much and sudden money. Your poor man is held in the safe hands of his needs; he is fixed in the position by the gravity of his needs, food and shelter for wife and babes and self, and the grinding call to earn them. There may come the removal of that necessity by millions made in a day. Whereupon your poor man, late so staid and sure and fixed, too frequently bursts upon one as the horse without a bridle—the dam, breaking to sweep the valley and another Cornet.

Doubtless the question of delirium, born of riches, whether sudden or slow, will depend for its reply on future facts. There are natures dull and doughlike; and millions, unexpected or looked for, late or long-possessed, might hardly warm them into any violence of expenditure. On the rushing other hand, do we not bear daily witness to folk of an ardent and little wit, who go crashing hither and yon, a grotesque peril to themselves and all about, when now the blazing touch of hot new millions sets fire to their impulse? Nor should one marvel thereat. The most tremendous test of man is the test of riches. Poverty is easy, and the weakest will wear its yoke with something like success. But he who saves himself in home and fortune, and in money, and keeps his proper feet, may write himself a man indeed.

## Society in Nome, Alaska.

Nome Nugget.

A unique ball masque is announced at the Columbia to-night. The features of which are to be startlingly chaotic and morose. High-collared gowns and undergarments are to be excluded, to make room for the more matured soundings in overalls and rubber boots. Persons whose feelings are easily shocked are advised to stay away on this festive occasion.

## Same Old Story.

Washington Star.

Now comes that sweet autumnal dream  
 To fill our souls with cheer;  
 We're going to have a baseball team  
 To beat the world next year.

## Her Sense of Humor.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"In your wife's sense of humor very largely developed."

"Yes, but in a biased sort of way. The first time I made known my serious intention of marrying her she laughed at me."

## Unavoidable.

New York Sun.

Mrs. Knicker: "No she is a good housekeeper."

Mrs. Bocker: "Yes, she says she likes to think that her ancestors are dust."

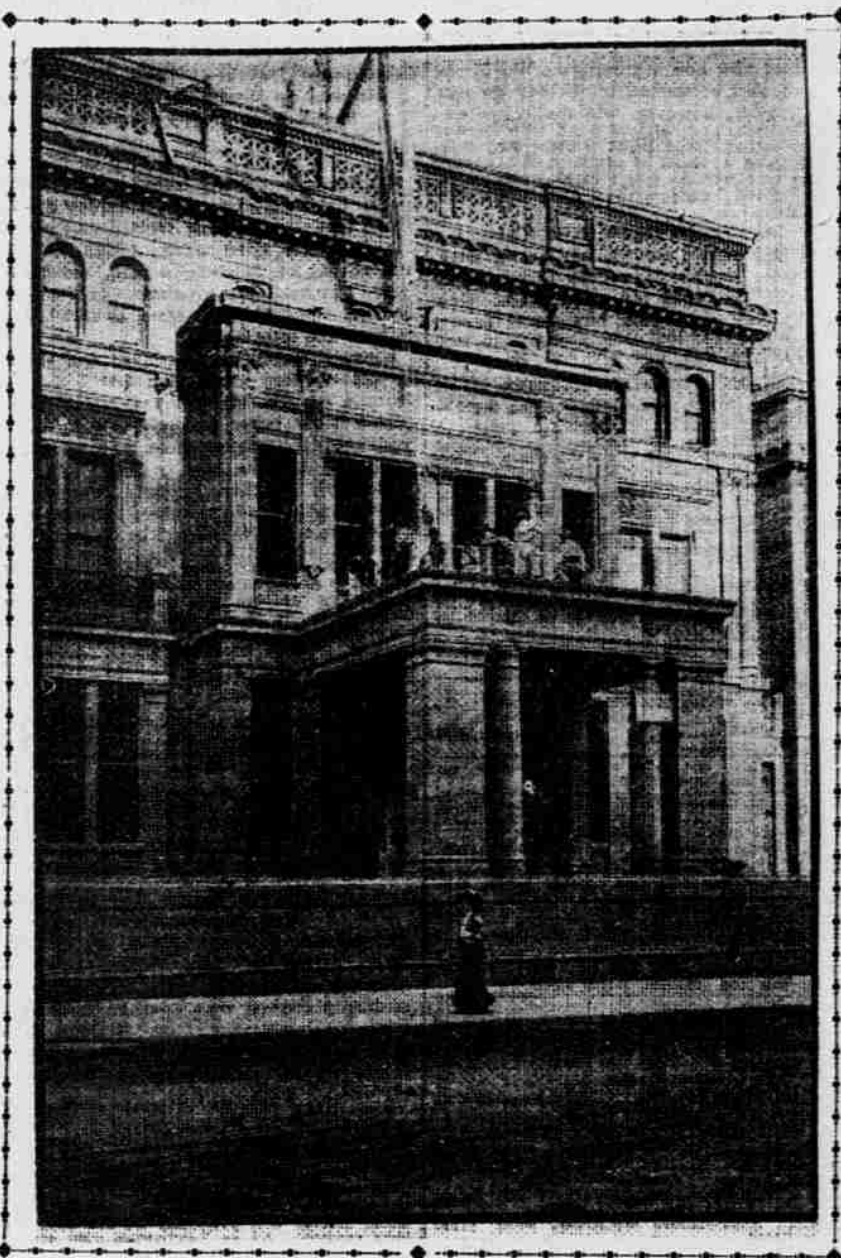
## Losing Enthusiasm.

Kansas City Journal.

The Indian Territory officials now say that they do not wish to see the value of those who have been deposited there since the late war.

## VANDERBILT MUST REMOVE HIS COSTLY PORTE-COCHERE.

Supreme Court Dissolves Temporary Injunction Secured by Millionaire to Restrain City of New York From Tearing Down Handsome Portico of His Fifth Avenue Residence, and Work of Demolition Begins—Encroaches Upon the Street and Infringes Upon the Rights of the Public.



Porte cochere of George W. Vanderbilt's mansion at Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue, New York City, which the Supreme Court has decided the city has a right to tear down, because it encroaches upon the street and infringes upon the rights of the public.

New York, Sept. 27.—Demolition of the porte cochere at the entrance to George W. Vanderbilt's mansion at Fifty-first street and Fifth Avenue has begun. Half a dozen masons with chisels, hammers and picks will remove the handsome and costly portico which the Supreme Court has decided was erected in violation of the law.

Mr. Vanderbilt contended that he was not notified that the work was an infringement of the law until it was completed, and sought to have an injunction made permanent restraining the city authorities from interfering with the work. Judge Blanchard, in dismissing the injunction, contended that this claim was not borne out by the facts in the case. "On the contrary," said Judge Blanchard, "the proof clearly shows that as soon as the real nature of the structure could be observed the contractors were notified to discontinue the work of construction, and were told that, unless the structure were removed immediately it would be removed as directed by the city ordinance."

## LEWIS NIXON WILL RUN FOR MAYOR.

Announces His Candidacy for the Democratic Nomination—Interesting Statement.

New York, Sept. 27.—Lewis Nixon tonight announced that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor. He made public a statement in which he said:

"I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of the city of New York. This statement is made with a full knowledge of the uncertainties of the present situation. I desire to make it clear that I am willing to stand with those, however small their number, who believe that the Democratic party of this city should lead and not follow in the forward march of municipal reform. Speaking of the municipal campaign, Mr. Nixon says:

"The battle will be won or lost on local issues that are old enough to have gained merely without their approval, but without any authority whatever and in opposition to their disapproval; that it encroaches upon the street and infringes upon the rights of the public and that it is their duty to remove it."

Judge Blanchard says there are many cases where encroachments upon the streets have been ordered removed, even when permits for them had been granted, and under the circumstances of this case, he says he would not be justified in restraining the city authorities from performing duties imposed upon them by law.

## POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

## NORVAL.

BY JOHN HOME.

John Home was born at Leith, Scotland, September 21, 1722; died in Edinburgh September 5, 1808. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, was taken prisoner while fighting on the Royalist side, escaped, became a minister and was afterwards brought out to Edinburgh in 1774. His production gave extract to the church authorities that Home resigned his ministry and became private secretary to the Earl of Bute and tutor to the Prince of Wales, who on his accession as George III gave him an annual pension equivalent to about \$250. A sentence of his verse was added in 1793. There was much pompous declamation in Home's tragedies and very little poetry. His lines are chiefly declamatory. The following is reproduced as a sample of lines that were once called "great," and which schoolboys often spouted.

I name is Norval: on the Grampian hills  
 My father feeds his flocks—a frugal swain,  
 Whose constant cares were to increase his store,  
 And keep his only son, myself, at home.  
 For I had heard of battles, and I longed  
 To follow to the field some warlike lord;  
 And heaven soon granted what my wish denied.  
 'Tis moon which rose last night, round as my shield,  
 Had not yet left her horns, when, by her light,  
 A band of fierce barbarians from the hills  
 Rushed like a torrent down upon the vale,  
 Sweeping our flocks and herds. The shepherds fled  
 For safety and for succor, I alone,  
 With bended bow and quiver full of arrows,  
 Overlooked about the enemy, and marked  
 The road he took; then hasted to my friends,  
 Whom, with a troop of fifty chosen men,  
 I met advancing. The pursuit I led,  
 Till we o'ertook the spoil-cumbered foe.  
 We fought and conquered. Ere a sword was drawn  
 An arrow from my bow had pierced their chief.  
 Who wore that day the armor which now I wear.  
 Returning home in triumph, I obtained  
 The shepherd's lot of life, and having heard  
 That our good King had summoned his bold peers  
 To lead their warriors to the Carron side,  
 I left my father's house, and took with me  
 A chosen servant to conduct my steps.  
 Yet trembling forward into foreign climes,  
 Journeying with this intent, I passed these towers,  
 And, heaven directed, came this day to do  
 The happy deed that glads my humble name.

## TRAVELED TEN THOUSAND MILES TO PAY ONE DOLLAR.

Sailor Liquidates Debt Contracted With Captain Five Years Ago.

## REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. 25.—To pay a debt of \$1, more than 10,000 miles over the sea came Fergus Thackerson, Danish statesman, who arrived to-day to prove himself, as he said, "a square man" to Captain Hiram L. Meeker, who had advanced to him the dollar five years ago at the floating church in Brooklyn.

"Captain Meeker," he said, "gave me money to me with his own hand, and I have given it back to him with mine. In Sydney, Australia, I went to the Sailors' Mission one night last December and heard an old sailor captain had run to me and other sailors along the Brooklyn water front."

"I had kept an American dollar bill in my pocket for the captain for years. Once I was shipwrecked and I raised the captain's dollar and a jumper. Luck seemed to go with the bill."

Captain Meeker was a proud man to-night. "My boys," he said, "never forget the bettel. There is no man more grateful than a sailor."

## WEDDING INVITATIONS ISSUED.

Howard Holmes of St. Louis Will Marry Cleveland Girl.

## REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 27.—Wedding invitations have been issued by Mrs. A. J. Brooks of No. 519 Case avenue for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mary Brooks, to Mr. J. Howard Holmes of St. Louis, Mo., on October 14 at the Second Presbyterian Church. The bride is prominent in East End society and the wedding will be a large one.

## VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

A. J. G. G. of Ohio, Mo., is at the Lindell.

W. W. Flann of Joplin, Mo., is at the Southern.

F. W. Shafer of Topeka, Kas., is at the Hotel.

A. E. Spencer of Joplin, Mo., is at the Hotel.

S. W. Pell of Bentonville, Ark., is at the Hotel.

James H. Watts of Kansas City is at the Hotel.

T. M. Ellis of Rockford, Ill., is at the Hotel.

James Wilson of Fremont, Neb., is at the Hotel.

C. A. Summers of Kansas City is at the Hotel.

James Ferguson of Montgomery, Mo., is at the Hotel.

R. A. Johnson of Cape Girardeau, Mo., is at the Hotel.

Thomas M. Jett of Hillsboro, Ill., is a guest at the Hotel.

T. F. Hopkins of Rockford, Ill., is a guest at the Hotel.

J. H. Roberts and wife of New York are at the Hotel.

Emmet Newton of Springfield, Mo., has rooms at the Hotel.

William Taylor of Springfield, Mo., is a guest at the Hotel.

W. W. Newell, wife of Chester, Ill., has rooms at the Hotel.

W. H. Bailey and wife of Dallas, Tex., are registered at the Hotel.

E. M. Parrish and F. Howard of Kansas City have rooms at the Hotel.